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No. 16781.

號四廿月二年七十壹百九千壹第

SONGKONG, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1917.

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Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
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remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to Register their
names under the REGISTRATION OF
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Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

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TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. | Every 15 minutes. |
| 8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. | Every 10 minutes. |
| 10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. | Every 15 minutes. |
| 11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. | Every 15 minutes. |
| 12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. | Every 15 minutes. |
| 1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. | Every 15 minutes. |
| 1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. | Every 15 minutes. |
| 2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. | Every 15 minutes. |
| 3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. | Every 15 minutes. |

NIGHT CARS.

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 4.50 p.m. and 9 p.m. | 2.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every half hour. |
| 11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. | every quarter of an hour. |

SUNDAYS.

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. | Every 15 minutes. |
| 10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. | Every 10 minutes. |
| 11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. | Every 15 minutes. |
| 12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. | Every 15 minutes. |
| 1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. | Every 15 minutes. |
| 5.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. | Every 15 minutes. |
| 6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. | Every 15 minutes. |

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Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

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THE WAR. LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

GERMAN PLOTS IN SPAIN.
THE DISCOVERY OF THE BUOYS.
GERMAN CONSUL AND OTHER
CONSPIRATORS ARRESTED.
MADRID, Feb. 22.
There was an explosion of "wrath"
in Spain at the discovery of the
buoys at Cartagena, containing
material for German plots in Spain.
It appears that coastguards found,
close to the harbour, two buoys con-
nected by a chain to which were
attached "thirty" watertight cases.
One was full of explosives, the
others containing correspondence
and instructions for Germans occupy-
ing official positions in Spain.
The submerging which placed the
buoys also "secretly" landed several
men instructed in the use of explo-
sives.
Herr Meyer, the German Consul
at Cartagena, has been arrested in
connection with the discovery of a
submarine base. Another German
named Kaller has also been arrested.
The Madrid police are actively
searching for another German, be-
lieved to be the ringleader.
The authorities are determined to
probe the affair to the bottom in
order to satisfy public opinion which
demands the most vigorous suppres-
sion of German intrigues.
LATER.
Beside Muller and Kaller, a man
styling himself as an American by
the name of Harry Wood, was
arrested. The Government is acting
with great vigour.
Senor Romanones (the Premier)
and Senor Gimeno (Foreign Minis-
ter) held separate conferences with
the American, French and German
Ambassadors, and also with Mr.
Genard (the American Ambassador
late in Berlin).
**GERMANY "SURPRISED" AND
ANXIOUS.**
MADRID, Feb. 22.
A telegram from Berlin states
that Germany is surprised at the
Spanish reply to the "submerging"
Note. Germany offered to provide
Spain with coal, and to buy a portion
of the orange harvest, and also to
transfer to Spain some of the Ger-
man ships detained at Spanish ports
and compensate Spain for damage
done by submarines.
THE ITALIAN FRONT.
LONDON, Feb. 22.
An Italian official communique
reports:
The enemy seized an outpost at
Coldiada. We counter-attacked and
drove him out. We took some prisoners.
Our airplanes dropped a ton of high
explosives, with visible success, on the
aviation ground at Prosecco.
BLUE FUNNEL STEAMER SUNK.
LONDON, Feb. 22.
The Blue Funnel line steamer
Perseus has been sunk.
THE ARRESTS IN IRELAND.
LONDON, Feb. 22.
The Irish arrests are mostly of
volunteer leaders. They include the
author, Darrel Figgis, Captain Liam
Mellowes, Councillor S. T. Kelly, the
editor of the Catholic League Bulletin,
J. J. O'Kelly, and also a num-
ber of Gaelic officials.
OBITUARY.
LONDON, Feb. 22.
The death is announced of Mr.
Jonathan Samuel, M.P. for Stock-
ton-on-Tees.
**GERMAN PLOTTING IN
AMERICA.**
INSTIGATING FOOD RIOTS.
INCENDIARY FIRES IN
CONNECTICUT.
NEW YORK, Feb. 22.
The authorities have evidence that
the food demonstrations were in-
stigated by Germans with the object
of securing an embargo on food
exports. It is stated that \$4,000
sterling was "paid" to the recent
demonstration to the Mayor.
One person was killed and four-
teen people were injured in a food
riot at Philadelphia.
Two thousand five hundred people
took part in the riot, which, it is
believed, was instigated by German
agents.
There was a mysterious outbreak
of a score of incendiary fires at New
Britain, Connecticut, where there
are many munition workers. Mar-
tial Law has been enforced.
A plot was discovered to blow up
a munition factory at Youngstown,
Ohio. Two Turks carrying dynamite
were arrested.
THE SUBMARINE PIRACY.
LOSS OF LIFE.
LONDON, Feb. 22.
Nine of the crew of the sunken
Cardiff steamer Rosalie were saved;
the remaining twenty-one, including
all officers, were lost.
The Captain, the chief engineer
and two of the crew of the sunken
Cardiff steamer Carho were taken
prisoners; the remainder have
landed.
Four of the crew injured and two
dead belonging to the sunken
steamer John Miles have been
landed. Fourteen others are miss-
ing.
**AMERICANS ON A TORPEDOED
SHIP.**
LONDON, Feb. 22.
The American Consul at Barce-
lona reports that five Americans
were on board the torpedoed Swedish
steamer Skogland.
**AUSTRIAN SUBMARINE HOLDS UP
A SPANISH SHIP.**
THE SPANISH CAPTAIN'S
CHALLENGE.
MADRID, Feb. 22.
A Austrian submarine held up the
Spanish steamer Victoria Eugenia
from Buenos Aires, off Tarragona,
and demanded the surrender of eight
British subjects.
The Captain pointed out that the
ship was in territorial waters, and
said he would sink her before giving
up the men.
The submarine withdrew. The
steamer received an ovation on her
arrival at Barcelona.
GERMANY'S OFFER TO SPAIN.
PASSENGER COMMUNICATION
TO FALMOUTH.
LONDON, Feb. 22.
It is announced that Germany has
offered to Spain regular passenger
communication to Falmouth, similar
to the offer made to the United States.
**A SWEDISH PROTEST TO
GERMANY.**
STOCKHOLM, Feb. 22.
The Swedish Government has
protested to Germany in connec-
tion with the torpedoing of the
Swedish steamer Rosalie and the
sinking of the ship Sateo Hamilton.
(Continued on Page 4.)

THE CONDITION OF YOUR HAIR DEPENDS ON THE CONDITION OF YOUR SCALP.

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To-day's Advertisements

FOR SALE.

YACHT FOR SALE. The Good Class Yacht "THECLA" Available Middle of March. \$250. Lieut.-Col. A. V. ALEXANDER, 74 Penang Road, Hongkong, Feb. 24, 1917. 1529

HONGKONG HOTEL.

SPECIAL DINNERS will be served in the GRILL ROOM on the following **RACE DAYS**: MONDAY, TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY, at \$2.00 per head. ORCHESTRA in attendance. Plan of tables at Hotel Office. Hongkong, Feb. 24, 1917. 1530

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE FINAL DIVIDEND declared for the year ending 31st December 1915, at the rate of **TWO POUNDS THREE SHILLINGS** Sterling together with a **BONUS OF TEN SHILLINGS** per share, is payable on and after **MONDAY the 28th day of February** Current, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants. By Order of the Court of Directors, N. J. STARR, Chief Manager. Hongkong, Feb. 24, 1917. 1531

THE DIARY.

MEMO. FOR MONDAY.

Hongkong Jockey Club Race Meeting.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY 27 & WEDNESDAY Feb. 28:—Hongkong Jockey Club Race Meeting.
THURSDAY, March 1:—St. David's Day.
SATURDAY, March 3:—H.K. Jockey Club Race Meeting "Off" Day.
THURSDAY 5 & FRIDAY, March 9:—H.K. Society's Annual Flower and Vegetable Show.

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like to go on active service being turned down by their doctors, and who consequently think it useless and a waste of the time of the Commission to trouble it with their cases. Of course, they could obtain certificates from their doctors, but it would be more satisfactory to them to have an official certificate. Then there is the class of young married men, who have not the good fortune to be employed in wealthy firms which can afford to treat their men as the Colonial Government very properly treats its servants who volunteer. His EXCELLENCY announced that he is prepared to make recommendations to the Legislative Council with regard to the question of provision in cases where nothing is available except the separation allowances granted by the Imperial Government. This announcement should tend to remove all hesitation which may exist in the mind of any eligible man on this score. Finally the GOVERNOR's statement removes a very common impression that the Government of Hongkong has ceased to provide passages home for those who require them. Thus, there remains no reason that we can see why every eligible man in the Colony should not submit his case to the Commission, and when the Commission has completed its labours the Government would be in an excellent position, with the aid of the Register of men residing in the Colony, to ascertain exactly how many men are in the Colony without "certificates" and the reasons why.

BIRTHS.

ELMORE.—On February 17, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. J. E. ELMORE, a daughter.

BARNES.—On February 18, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. E. G. BARNES, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

SAYER—DRUCE.—Jan. 10, at Wimbledon, GEORGE R. SAYER, Hongkong Civil Service and Rifle Brigade, to WINIFRED LILY DRUCE.

DEATH.

ANGONE.—On January 12, 1917, at Rush Center, Kansas, U.S.A., RICHARD ANGONE (late of Shanghai), aged 68 years.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, Feb. 24, 1917.

THE MAN-POWER COMMISSION.

THERE are two or three points in the statement made by His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR at the meeting of the Legislative Council on Thursday afternoon, on the subject of the Man-Power Commission, which have not been disclosed in any previous public utterance on the subject relating to volunteers from the Colony for active service at the front. One is that His EXCELLENCY had recognised the position prior to the setting up of the Commission to be unsatisfactory; and had actually transmitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies a recommendation for the imposition of compulsory service with the necessary powers of exemption, such as would enable the Government to issue certificates to the men who are forbidden to proceed on active service, stating to each individually that fact and also that his services are required in this Colony. This has always seemed to us to be the essential basis of such Commissions as the one now sitting in Hongkong, and it does not seem to us that the fact that the Commission has been appointed to consider the cases of men who voluntarily submit their cases, necessarily excludes the possibility of compulsory service being subsequently imposed if the circumstances seem to render it desirable. It is satisfactory, so far as it goes, to learn that the number of applications received by the Commission is "considerable," but it is nevertheless highly probable that there are also many men who have not approached the Commission for reasons which it would be hard and unjust to describe as unattractive. The men who have submitted their cases to the Commission and are denied the privilege they seek will doubtless obtain from it some written statement of the fact, which in future years they may be able to show to any who taunt them with remaining in a "funk hole"—as a Crown Colony is sometimes termed at home—during a war which called for service and sacrifice on the part of every patriotic British subject. This in itself constitutes an inducement to men eligible for service to submit their cases to the Commission, though information is wanting as to whether every man who does so presents himself with the desired document. We have heard of instances of young men who would

COMPANY MEETING.

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The ordinary yearly meeting of shareholders was held at the City Hall at 12 noon to-day. There were present Mr. W. L. Patterson (Chairman), Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Deputy Chairman, Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, Mr. G. T. Edkins, Mr. C. S. Gubbay, Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Mr. J. A. Plummer, Hon. Mr. E. Shellim (Directors), Mr. N. J. Starr (Chief Manager), and Sir Robert Ho Tung, Messrs. H. Humphreys, Dr. K. Moss, A. S. D. Constable, Dr. V. Stevenson, J. M. De C. Ruston, J. A. Young, A. P. Smy, L. Henderson, A. O. Lang, H. C. R. Hancock, A. Shelton Hooper, G. K. Haxton, Ellis Kudoor, J. O. Gravies, W. H. Smith, G. A. Hastings, Ho Fook, Ho Kwong, F. Maitland, W. S. Jackson, T. R. Pearce, W. E. Clarke, J. S. Dobie, G. H. Potts, A. Finlay Smith, Sidney Michael, A. E. Griffin, J. Johnstone, A. H. Barlow, H. C. Sandford, W. R. P. Thurstield, Ho Wing, A. B. Apear, W. Dunbar, Lo Cheng Shiu, Ho Kom Tong, Ho Leung, H. M. H. Nemaaze, K. D. Gazdar, P. K. Kwok, D. H. Silas, C. E. H. Beavis, Richard Swaine, C. W. Bewick, W. G. Darby, R. G. Buchan, and H. Giraud.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. W. L. PATTERSON) said:—Gentlemen. The Report and Statement of Accounts having been in your hands for some days I shall, as usual, take them as read. The year's working was highly satisfactory, and all our offices showed excellent results. The net profit for the year, including \$3,027,219.89 brought forward from 1915, amounts to \$10,155,665.16, and after deducting the interim dividend paid in August last of \$2. 3/- per share, viz.: \$258,000 at 2/11/8—\$2,464,477.61 and \$30,000 remuneration to Directors, the balance available for distribution is \$7,671,187.55, which it is recommended to appropriate as follows:—

A final dividend of \$2.30 per share and a bonus of 10/- per share, subject to deduction of income tax, making a total distribution for the year to shareholders of \$276,000 or \$4.16 per share.
Transfer to Silver Reserve Fund.....\$ 500,000.
Write-off Bank Premises a/c.....750,000.
Set aside for depreciation in Securities.....600,000.
And carry forward to the current year.....\$1,668,678.85 being \$139,000 more than the amount brought down from the previous account. I trust, Gentlemen, the proposed distribution will meet with your approval. While the higher rate of exchange means a saving in the cost of the dividend, this is largely counterbalanced by the reduced dollar equivalent of profits earned in gold and fixed currencies, but on the present occasion your Directors are very pleased at being able to recommend an addition to the bonus of 5/-, making 10/- per share, though they would warn shareholders not to consider this increase a permanent one.

In writing \$750,000 off Bank Premises a/c, you will be continuing the sound policy followed in the past. Building operations are going on at present in Calcutta and Bankow, and there are a few other ports in the East where the general increase in the Bank's business will probably necessitate a considerable outlay for rebuilding in the near future.

We feel justified in recommending an addition to the Silver Reserve Fund to the extent of \$500,000, the first addition to that fund since the War started, and I hope that results will permit of the Bank's Reserves being steadily increased in the future. Experience has proved the great wisdom of building up our resources, and I am sure you will approve all of adhering to this policy. So far as it is possible to judge, ample provision has been made for all known War losses and contingencies, but until the War is over there must necessarily be some uncertainty as to their extent, as the state of affairs at Hamburg Office still remains a sealed book to us.

With regard to our Investments, although the \$600,000 set aside in the account will, together with what has already been provided out of the profits, be more than sufficient to write down our Securities to below the market ruling at the end of the year, we consider it advisable to be well on the safe side owing to the impossibility of forming a reliable opinion as to future value of even such first-class Securities as we hold other than British Government War Loans, which we consider should always stand in our books at par.

THE BANK'S STAFF AND THE WAR. Your Directors feel assured that you will all cordially endorse their action in voting the Staff (excluding Hamburg Office) a bonus of 20 per cent. on salaries for the past year. Their work has been arduous and they have loyally carried out their responsible duties, although all of them would prefer to be

serving their Country in a different field. Still, if British Commerce in the East is to be carried on, it is essential for the Bank to be efficiently staffed, and I would mention that the Staff has been depleted to the barest minimum compatible with efficiency. I need hardly say the Chief Manager and your Directors have recognised the great responsibility placed on them in refusing the many applications from the Eastern Staff for leave to proceed home to fight. A responsibility they would not have accepted had it not been their conviction that, by remaining, the Staff are performing services which our Government recognises to be essential to the successful prosecution of the War. I desire to express our obligation to them and our appreciation of the cheerful real with which they continue to perform those duties. I also desire to express our hearty good wishes for the welfare of those of our Staff who are serving with H. M. Forces and to convey our very deep sympathy to the families of those gallant young men who have given their lives for their King and Country. (Applause.)

THE BALANCE SHEET. Turning to the figures of the Balance Sheet, it will be seen that our Gold Fixed Deposits stand at \$4,677,000 and Silver at \$65,245,000, showing decreases of \$499,000 and \$4,078,000 respectively from the figures of last year. The decrease is less than would have been expected under the circumstances, and while the War lasts and the British and Allied Governments are borrowers at the present attractive terms, we may expect this movement to continue to an even more marked extent. Especially so in the case of Silver deposits, as in addition to the patriotic impulse that impels Britons who are unable to help their Country in the field, to help with money, the high rate of exchange ruling in the East during the past year has caused, and is still causing, a considerable flow of Silver into Gold investments.

Silver Current Accounts show a decline of \$67,000, while those in Gold are higher by some \$200,000. To illustrate the difficulty in making comparisons owing to the effect variations in exchange have on the figures, I would point out that, whereas the increase in Gold Current Accounts is considerably more than the decrease in Silver ones, the total dollar equivalent of the two taken together is over \$91 millions lower than the figures of the previous year.

Our Sterling Reserve Fund Investments remain unaltered in the Accounts now before you, but a change is being made whereby the fund will be converted into the new 5 per cent. British Government War Loan and will stand in the books at the issue price of 95. No finer investment ever existed. Gentlemen, for the Reserve Fund of a British Bank, I may mention that the total applications for the New War Loan on account of this Bank and its constituents amounted to \$5,010,000, of which \$1,670,000 was new money. (Applause.) Our total investment in British War Loan Securities is now over \$2,000,000.

Indian Government Rupee Paper has disappeared from the Accounts, as in order to convert our holding of that Security, we applied for and obtained the required amount of the New Indian Government 4 per cent. Conversion Loan and now hold some Rs. 40 lacs of that Security. Other Securities are reduced by some \$6 millions owing to repayment of terminal investments. Cash, paid lodged with the Government against note issue, and bullion in hand and in transit, together amount to \$89,000,000, against \$59,000,000 at the end of 1915. During the last six months of the year money was in great demand throughout the East, especially in China, so our funds were very fully employed. Bills Discounted, Loans, Credits and Bills Receivable together show an increase of \$5 millions. The high cost of all products, and slower shipping facilities in these days mean a larger and longer lock up of money for financing trade.

THE RISK IN SILVER. During the past year, fluctuations in the price of Silver have been extreme, ranging from 23.11/6 to 37.1/8, the lowest quotation being in January, and the highest point was touched in May. The coinage demands of the belligerent countries, including the expenditure on military operations in Egypt, East Africa and Mesopotamia have been a contributing cause to the remarkable rise in the price of Silver, but the rise was chiefly due to the purchases made by the Indian Government, who bought during the course of the past twelve months some \$15,000,000 worth of Silver. The balances in the Indian Currency Reserves were reduced by Rs. 16 crores between August 1915 and March 1916, and had to be replenished by large purchases of the metal; the urgency of which has been in no way diminished by the heavy withdrawal of Rupees which is still going on. These demands of the Allied Governments for coinage and of the Indian Government to replace the enormous absorption of Silver Rupees by the Natives of India, where Gold was not available for hoarding purposes, have more than kept pace with supplies. Outside sources of supply were tapped; the equivalent of standard ounces 8,350,000 was obtained from the Government of the Philippines in the form of peso coins, and the movement of Silver funds into Gold securities to which I have referred, necessitated a heavy export of Silver from China. During the year under review these exports amounted to about ounces 374 millions, while the imports from all sources were only about ounces 19 millions. In addition to the above, about ounces 9 millions were exported to India from Hongkong in the form of dollars and subsidiary coins. There is, therefore, no escape from the conclusion that the amount of silver left in China must be barely sufficient for the trade requirements and for the banking, as we have every reason to

think that there will continue to be a strong demand for the products of China, it would appear inevitable that China must again be a competitor in the Silver market. Silver and Eastern exchanges reached levels during the year unparalleled since the closing of the Indian Mints to the free coinage of Silver in 1893, and now recent records have been established during the past two months. Silver having reached 38. 7/16 and Shanghai rate has not again touched T.T. 2/43, at which it stood at the end of the year. During the past week there has been a reaction in Silver and Eastern Exchanges, present quotations being Bar Silver 37, Shanghai T.T. 2/43, and Hongkong T.T. 2/43. With the probability of China reversing the movement of the past year and importing more Silver than is exported, still higher levels may possibly be reached, if the demand for Silver in India continues.

TRADE DURING THE YEAR.

The extent to which trade accommodated itself in the face of the many difficulties that arose during the past year is noteworthy. Indian export trade was very active as evidenced by the extraordinary demand for Rupees, and it is this demand and the hoarding of the Rupees that has led to the present tightness of money in India; or perhaps instead of the difficulty of remitting money to India, as it is as much an exchange as a monetary difficulty. The usual channel for remitting to India, viz. by means of Council T. T. and drafts, has been narrowed by the stoppage of the allotment of special Councils. For the time being the Indian export trade is greatly curtailed, and until the situation is remedied the business between India and China, which is of a large volume in normal times, will be seriously affected. It is to be hoped that relief will shortly be forthcoming whereby this very important branch of trade may be resumed unhampered, but it does not do to forget that the finance of War requires many takes precedence, and very rightly so, over everything else.

Trade was also very active in the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, and Japan enjoyed a year of prosperity without parallel in her history, exports exceeding imports by over Yen 386 millions. In China the seasons were favourable, crops well up to the average, and the demand for her products keen and continuous at greatly enhanced prices. Scarcity of coinage hampered business, however, otherwise the volume of trade would have been much greater.

It is gratifying to be able to report that British Merchants are entering largely into trade in certain lines in which enemy firms had practically a monopoly before the War, and they may be sure that the Bank will give them every assistance and encouragement in maintaining and—where possible—increasing the hold they have obtained in this trade.

Much attention has been given at home recently to the capture of enemy trade, and the Government has no doubt received many suggestions as to how this is to be accomplished and the best means of maintaining the hold British Merchants have already secured on it in the absence of enemy competition.

There is no doubt but that after the War competition for China's trade will be keener than ever, and while the Government can do much, Government measures can never take the place of the old energy and enterprise of the British Merchant which has built up the vast overseas trade of Great Britain. To retain, and increase the captured trade, this energy and enterprise will be more necessary than ever, and for its full development it is in my opinion desirable that as much control as possible should be vested in the man on the spot in order to compete successfully in the struggle.

During the year the death of President Yuan Shih-kai resulted in important political changes; and the party struggles which these changes inevitably involved have cost the country much time, money and national energy, which could no doubt have been more profitably expended on the reforms of administration, finance and currency—the preliminaries of any real progress. On the whole, however, the changes in question have been effected with far less cost to the country than might have been anticipated. Beneath the waves of party strife and dissension lies the great ocean of national common sense, which is the greatest asset of the Chinese people; and as these waves subside, and are replaced by the calmer currents of public opinion, we may look with confidence for that political stability which is clearly essential for retrenchment and reform.

CHINA'S FINANCES.

As regards finance, the year 1916 has been for China an exceptionally prosperous one. The gross collection of the Maritime Customs, amounting in round figures to H. K. Tls. 37,760,000, shows an excess of H. K. Tls. 1,000,000 over the collection of the previous year; or, expressed in sterling (which is the actual Customs revenue), is mortgaged for the service of the foreign debt, represents the real basis of value for China), an increased yield of nearly 21,600,000. Thanks to these satisfactory results, and to the present high level of exchange, it is estimated that for the next six months at least, the Customs revenue will be sufficient to meet all obligations secured upon it, including the service of the Indemnity, without recourse to contributions from the Salt Monopoly, thus releasing "pro tanto" an increased proportion of the latter for the general needs of the Chinese Government.

The net collection of Salt revenue for the period amounting to \$72,400,000, or an increase of about \$3,100,000 over the record of the previous year, is a result which, considering the financial trade requirements and for the banking, as we have every reason to

some of the provinces, can only be regarded as highly satisfactory and encouraging. Of this total, nearly \$75,000,000 has been applied to the payment of the service of the various loans secured upon the Salt revenue, and \$10,000,000 has been contributed to the service of the Indemnity, while a sum of no less than \$2,236,300 has been released to the free use of the Chinese Government; leaving a balance with the foreign banks on the 31st December last of \$18,542,000 including a sum of \$12,500,000 maintained as a reserve to meet maturing obligations.

The results thus briefly stated surely justify us in describing these two great revenues, the Customs and the Salt, as the bulwarks of China's credit, and in hoping that their administration will be adopted as the foundation and model for the wider fiscal and financial reforms which are the pressing need of the hour, and the master key to future national progress.

I would like to draw attention to the shortsightedness of the Chinese Authorities in continuing to permit impossible regulations, or lack of any regulations, whatever, to hinder the development of the natural riches of the soil and what lies under the soil of China. Railway development may be in temporary abeyance, but China's waterways are many, and the plea that communications are defective and that therefore mining enterprises must await railway construction, is not altogether sound, nor is it applicable to all localities. Regulations, just to Government, owner and capitalist alike, for the opening of mines and for the formation of companies to improve and to increase the production of such staples as tea, wheat, flour, oil, cotton—to name but a few—are a crying need. The development of the Export trade, and the stimulation and creation of productive industries are the sources through which the necessary wealth will flow into the country whereby taxes can be raised and financial stability assured.

Although the hope expressed by my predecessor in the Chair at the general meeting of shareholders last year, that 1916 would bring our Country and the Allies to a triumphant and lasting peace, has not been realised, our confidence as to the successful issue of the terrible struggle in which we and our Allies are now engaged is stronger than ever, and the recent action of the enemy in connection with Submarine Warfare on merchant shipping can only have the same effect as other methods of frightfulness in, if possible, strengthening our determination to continue this struggle, prolonged as it may be, until Prussian Militarism, and all that it stands for, is finally and completely overthrown. (Applause)

Mr. H. HUMPHREYS said:—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—It has been my privilege, as it was my father's before me, to second the adoption of the Accounts of this Bank on more than one occasion. I say privilege because to a large number of us living out here, the Bank is part of our life, its prosperity reflects our own and we are jointly proud of it. I feel sure that the proposed bonus to the staff will receive the cordial support of shareholders and I would go further and say that the shareholders would welcome any special provision for the dependents of those of the staff who have lost their lives in the service of their country as well as those of the staff who have served and are serving. I am sure, gentlemen, you have listened with interest to the Chairman's illuminating remarks on the subjects of Chinese trade and silver, both of them thorny questions for the ordinary individual like myself to handle. I will, therefore, push on to local conditions about which I ought to know something. Nearly every Company in the Colony is doing extremely well and there is hardly one which yields less than 7 1/2 per cent. on the market price of its shares, whilst some yield much more. Whilst this is the case it must not be forgotten that some of the profits are abnormal (that is brought about by the war) and that our ultimate interests are wrapped up in China. That being so, it is to our benefit that China, by the stimulation of her exports, the exploitation of her mines and the creation of productive industries should cease to be a debtor nation and that her finances should be put on a more satisfactory basis. There can be little doubt that the India-cuminate melting of copper cash, the export of copper and the increasing issue of paper notes without any special reserve, combined with an advance in the cost of all the necessities of life have been injurious to the welfare and purchasing power of the Chinese people and possibly partly responsible for their recurrent periods of unrest. As regards the profits shown are most satisfactory, the writings off are large enough to satisfy the most captious critics, and the extra five shillings by way of bonus is both grateful and comforting. I have much pleasure in seconding such splendid accounts which I believe constitute a record in pounds sterling hitherto not in dollars.

The motion was carried.

Mr. W. DUNN proposed and Mr. A. FRADAY seconded the election of Messrs. C. E. Anton, Z. V. D. Parr, and the re-election of the Hon. Mr. E. Shellim and Mr. W. L. Patterson to the Board of Directors.

The motion was carried.

Mr. T. E. PRANCE proposed and Mr. D. MACDONALD seconded the re-election of Mr. F. Maitland and Mr. E. A. McWilliams as auditors. This motion was also carried.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

ORGANISING THE NATION.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Mr. Lloyd George, the Prime Minister, has made an important statement on the subject of the restriction of imports and the encouragement of greater food production in the United Kingdom. In the course of his statement he said:

The shipyards must be used to the utmost for the construction of anti-submarine craft as well as merchantmen.

In regard to the imports the problem of timber, of which 6,000,000 tons were imported last year, must be dealt with in order to save tonnage. The best methods of economising timber were being investigated. The French Government had given two forests for the use of our army in France and he was afraid he must ask for more. The supply of home timber must also be increased. He thought he could get sufficient labour to fell enough trees for all purposes.

We were importing millions of tons of iron ore while there was plenty of low-grade ore in Great Britain. If we could augment the supply of labour we could enormously increase the output. A large saving of tonnage therefore would not come unfortunately until late in the year.

FOOD STOCKS LAMENTABLY LOW.

Our food stocks were at present lamentably low, not owing to shortcomings but to bad harvests. For the safety of the nation, we must make every effort to increase the production in 1917. There were a few weeks in which to sow Spring wheat, oats and barley, and in order to induce farmers to plough up pasture land immediately the proposed to guarantee the farmer a minimum price for a definite period, while a minimum wage would be fixed for the agricultural labourer. Rent-raising would be prohibited and the Board of Agriculture would enforce cultivation. The guaranteed minimum price of wheat per quarter would be 60/- for 1917, 55/- for the next two years, and 45/- for the following three years.

Paper imports would be reduced to 40,000 tons, which is half the present allowance. All essential foodstuffs would be put on the free list, but apples, tomatoes and certain raw fruits would be prohibited; oranges, bananas, grapes, almonds, and nuts would be reduced to twenty-five per cent. of the quantity imported during 1915, and corned salmon would be reduced by fifty per cent. Mineral water would be prohibited, and cotton and coffee would be temporarily stopped, as we had large stocks of these two commodities. The importation of foreign tea would be prohibited, while even the importation of Indian tea would be reduced to a certain extent. This would save 900,000 tons.

The Prime Minister regretted exceedingly the stoppage of certain luxuries from France and Italy, the output of beer would be reduced to ten million barrels, saving 600,000 tons in imports for its manufacture. Spirits would be correspondingly reduced and restrictions would be imposed immediately. Steps would be taken to prevent speculative buying and if necessary the Food Controller would control commodities. If this programme were carried out and those able to help in production did help, there was not the slightest doubt that we could face the worst the enemy could do. (Loud Cheers.)

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH PRISONERS OF WAR.

STATEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

In the House of Lords, Lord Newton stated that the civilian and military British prisoners of war were as follows:

| Civilians | Military |
|-------------|----------|
| In Germany | 4,500 |
| In Austria | 200 |
| In Bulgaria | 0 |
| In Turkey | 700 |

The military prisoners in Turkey include 8,000 Indians.

The Government is about to make proposals to the Turks, which would have the effect of releasing twenty per cent. of the prisoners. The treatment of prisoners in Austria completely contrasted with that in Germany.

LORD BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH'S REPORT.

NEWSPAPER COMMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

The Report of Lord Balfour of Burleigh's committee is variously commented upon. The "Morning Post" rejoices at the unanimity, giving evidence of the educational influence of the War, which has reduced old divisions to their true proportions.

The "Times" states that the striking unanimity and largeness of the views of the committee encourage a confident hope for an agreement at the Imperial Conference.

The "Daily Mail" states that the war has ended the preference controversy for ever. Mr. Lloyd George who is trusted by the Empire as perhaps no other statesman before may have been trusted, will see that the new regulations do not remain a dead letter.

The "Daily Chronicle" says that few will disagree with the committee's first resolution, agreement may not be difficult with the second, but the third means a direct plunge into the old Chamberlainite policy, with additional complications due to the fact that we have now got the Allies to consider.

The "Daily News" says a more surprising document can rarely have been issued. The whole discussion is really absurd at the present stage. The war has not changed the hard facts whereon free trade and its allies have hitherto come to grief.

THE EXPLOSION IN THE EAST OF LONDON.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

A verdict of death through misadventure was returned at the inquest on several of the victims in the great East of London explosion.

The Coroner said there was nothing to suggest that it was caused other than by a pure accident.

COUNT TISZA AND GERMANY'S POLICY.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 22.

Count Tisza, in the Austrian House of Deputies, vigorously defended the German policy, which he asserted had been since 1871 one of peaceful cultural expansion. It had threatened no nation's interests. He accused France and Russia of constant intriguing. It was most natural that Germany should strive to pursue a Colonial policy. He declared that if the war concluded as their enemies imagine, no agreement could assure a lasting peace. He justified submarine warfare, which he regarded optimistically.

HIGH HONOUR FOR A CHAPLAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

H. M. The King has conferred the Distinguished Service Order, the Military Cross, and Bar to the Military Cross of Bengal to Chaplain Ronald Irwin for his services in Mesopotamia.

AUSTRALIA AND THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

DELEGATION APPROVED.

MELBOURNE, Feb. 22.

The Government has approved of a delegation to attend the Imperial Conference, consisting of Mr. Hughes, Sir H. Irving and Sir J. Forrest. The date of their departure has not yet been fixed.

INDIAN INDENTURED LABOUR.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Austin Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India, stated he had every reason to hope that Indian indentured labour would be abolished within five years. Meanwhile he was glad to say that the conditions of indentured Indians were greatly ameliorated by the recent changes in the Colonial laws. He paid a tribute to the spirit in which the Colonial Administrations had met the Imperial Government in the matter.

DEFENCE OF THE REALM ACT.

32 ARRESTS IN IRELAND.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Thirty-two arrests under the Defence of the Realm Act were made in Ireland yesterday, namely eight in Dublin, twenty-four in Galway, Limerick and Skibbereen and elsewhere. They included some who had been interned after the late rebellion and were subsequently released.

THE BALKAN THEATRE.

CENTRAL POWERS CUT OFF FROM ATHENS.

SALONIKA, Feb. 22.

Contact has been established between the French and Italian groups, resulting in the clearance of a road between Gorizia and Leokovic.

The importance of the achievement lies in the fact that it completely cuts off postal communication between Athens and the Central Powers, restricting them to wireless and aeroplane services.

A FORTY YEARS' TEST.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY has been curing coughs and colds for the past forty years and has gained in popularity every year. What better recommendation is required? For sale by all Chemists and Dispensaries.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

FURTHER ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

A French communiqué states—German patrols attempted to approach our lines north-east of Nieuport, Belgium, but were dispersed.

There was an artillery duel on the right of the Meuse in the sector of Pepper Hill.

ENEMY RAIDS REPULSED.

Sir Douglas Haig reports—We repulsed raids east of Vermelles and south of Neuve Chapelle. The enemy had a number of casualties and we took some prisoners.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Silver is quoted at 37½, no demand with the market dull.

THE MAGISTRACY.

THEFT OF SHIP'S BLANKETS.

CLOUDBLANDS.

A Chinese charged with the theft of two blankets from a steamer in port was brought before Mr. Wood this morning. It appeared the defendant was the doctor's "boy" aboard the ship and having been given permission to go where he attempted to take two of the ship's blankets with him. The ship's steward deposed that he saw the defendant carrying a basket from the ship to the Dairy launch lying alongside. The steward followed him aboard the launch and in the crew's quarters discovered the stolen blankets.

The defendant pleaded not guilty to the charge, explaining that the blankets had been used by a passenger who had died and therefore they would have been thrown overboard had he not taken them from the ship.

His Worship, after hearing further evidence, sentenced the defendant to six weeks' hard labour.

BOMBARDED WITH STONES.

CASE BROUGHT BY MR. SHELTON HOOPER.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

As Mr. Shelton Hooper was passing the retaining wall at the rear of St. John's night school, in Pukolom Road, in a motor car yesterday, he was bombarded with stones by a number of small boys hiding behind the wall. He stopped his car and chased the boys, who ran into the school. There they switched off the electric lights and escaped. The Police were informed of the incident with the result that Mr. Hooper appeared before Mr. J. E. Wood this morning as complainant against a small boy charged with throwing the stones.

The defendant pleaded not guilty to the charge stating that not he, but another boy whom he could identify, had thrown the stones.

The case was remanded and the defendant's bail fixed at \$15.

A VIGILANT LUKONG.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

At an early hour this morning a lukong saw a man wrapping a bundle in Li Shing Street. As his suspicions were aroused he approached the man, who attempted to run away, but was chased and caught by the constable. The bundle was then opened and found to contain four pieces of satin valued at \$12, one woollen blanket valued at \$2, and a singlet and a pair of trousers valued at \$1. It was later discovered that these articles had been stolen from Nos. 6 and 8, Li Shing Street.

When brought before Mr. Melbourne this morning the defendant pleaded guilty to a charge of housebreaking and was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

HONGKONG WHARF DIVIDEND.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

At the annual meeting of the Shanghai & Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd., to be held on March 10, the directors will recommend the payment of a dividend of 10/- per share for the year 1916, and the transfer of 10/- 30,000 to repairs account.

GERMAN CONSUL AT MANILA LEAVES.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Dr. Franz Carl Zitelmann, German Consul at Manila for several years, left on the 10th inst. on the army transport "Thomas" for Nagasaki, whence he intended to take a steamer for China "where he will take up his residence until such time as diplomatic relations are resumed between his country and the United States."

The night before his departure the German Consul met practically all the members of the German colony in Manila at the German Club. Dr. Zitelmann delivered a short address to his countrymen, saying among other things that his absence would be but temporary and that he firmly believed that he would return within three or four months.

HONGKONG RACES.

FINAL TRAINING GALLOPS.

TIPS FOR MONDAY.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

The large crowd at the rails this morning included a number of ladies, and resembled a gathering at a Gymkhana Meeting.

The course was very good going—fast, though a bit put up; there was no wind and the weather was mild and clear.

Mr. John Johnstone and Mr. A. J. P. Heard were both out, having arrived yesterday. Both rode quite a number of ponies.

Silver, Struck, Johnstone up, was the "star turn" and the fairly "burnt up the course" over the last quarter. His time as given below, 2.14, last quarter 20.4 was taken from the official timekeeper's watch; but many had it less, varying from 2.12 to 2.18, and there was 20.2 for the last quarter in many places.

Other fast finishers were done by Dixie 20.4, Sandy 20.1, Russian Chief 20.4, General Birdwood 30, Giant Dahlia 30 and Glorious Pearl 30.

If the present fine weather continues, which there is all promise of it doing—the forecast for to-morrow reads N.E. or variable winds, moderate; fine to cloudy, foggy later—a most successful meeting, is assured. The racing should be extremely interesting, as all the events are more "open" than has been the case for several years.

The following are the times of the final training gallops run this morning and below we give some "tips" for the races to be run on Monday, the first day—

OLD PONIES.

PLOTCHERFIELD, Seth, 11, 42, 1.23, 2.02, 2.30.1, 3.13; last 1.30.4.

THURPIN, boy, 11, last mile, 34.3, 1.00.2, 1.42.4, 2.13.2; last 1.30.3.

GENERAL BIRDWOOD, Ezra, 1 mile, 35.1, 1.00.4, 1.39.4; last 1.30.

DIXIE, Ezra, 1 mile, 35, 1.07, 1.36.4; last 1.29.4.

MATCHBOX, boy, 1 mile, 38, 1.10, 1.41.3; last 1.31.3.

NORTHLAND, Knoll, 1 mile, 35, 1.00, 1.42.1, 2.13.4; last 1.31.3.

DERBY CHIEF, boy, 1 mile, 35, 1.00, 1.42.3, 2.15.1; last 1.32.3.

PINKET CHIEF, boy, 1 mile, 30, 1.15, 1.49.2, 2.20; last 1.30.3.

DIXIE CHIEF, boy, 1 mile, 36, 1.08, 1.40, 2.14.1; last 1.31.1.

AUSTRALIAN CHIEF, boy, 1 mile last 1.33, 1.00.1, 1.39.1; last 1.31.

NANAI, Seth, 11, 36, 1.14, 1.50, 2.25, 2.50.1; last 1.34.1.

CONQUEST DAHLIA, boy, 1 mile, 34, 1.08, 1.40; last 1.32.

WINDSOR DAHLIA, Burkill, 11, 32.3, 1.06.2, 1.44.4, 2.18.3, 2.40.1; last 1.30.3.

GIANT DAHLIA, Burkill, 1 mile, 1.11.3, 1.47, 2.17; last 1.30.

SANDY, J. T., 1 mile, 1.00.3, 1.38.4; last 1.29.1.

DERBY GRIFFINS.

ERIN BOY, Heard, 1 mile, 38, 1.10.3, 1.42; last 1.31.2.

VICTORY, boy, 1 mile, 35.1, 1.10, 1.40.2; last 1.30.2.

TOWN MOSE, Knoll, 1 mile last 1.32, 1.08.2; last 1.31.2.

BOWEN MOSE, Knoll, 1 mile, 36.3, 1.11.2, 1.42.1; last 1.30.4.

TITLINGTON, boy, 1 mile last 1.32, 1.04.2; last 1.32.2.

FORMOSA CHIEF, boy, 1 mile, 39, 1.15.3, 1.50, 2.22; last 1.32.

EAGER CHIEF, boy, 1 mile, 38, 1.08, 1.40, 2.13.1; last 1.33.1.

RISKIN CHIEF, boy, 1 mile, 39, 1.18.2, 1.49.3, 2.19.2; last 1.30.4.

GLORIOUS PEARL, Seth, 1 mile last 1.35, 1.05; last 1.30.

BANSO, Seth, 11, 36.3, 1.12, 1.47, 2.21.2, 3.04.3; last 1.43.1.

VICTORY DAHLIA, Burkill, 1 mile, 35, 1.10.2, 1.43.4, 2.14; last 1.30.1.

ONWARD DAHLIA, boy, 1 mile, 37, 1.12.1, 1.45.1, 2.18; last 1.32.4.

CHOICE DAHLIA, boy, 11, 35, 1.11.2, 1.47.2, 2.21.3, 2.52.3; last 1.30.4.

SILVER STRAZZ, J. T., 1 mile, 35.3, 1.10.3, 1.44.1, 2.14.4; last 1.30.4.

STAR OF DOON, J. T., 1 mile, 37, 1.12, 1.42.4; last 1.30.4.

JACQUET, J. T., 1 mile, 38.2, 1.11.1, 1.43; last 1.30.4.

SNOOT, Hayes, 11, 35, 1.12.1, 1.43.1, 2.22.1, 2.54.1; last 1.32.

HAW, Heard, 1 mile, 37, 1.11, 1.44, 2.16.2; last 1.32.2.

MANANA, Heard, 11, 35, 1.10.2, 1.45, 2.17.4, 2.50.4; last 1.33.

CAPTAIN, Heard, 11, last 1.37, 1.22.1, 1.44; last 1.31.4.

OAK BAR, Heard, 1 mile, 38, 1.15, 1.49.2, 2.21; last 1.31.3.

SUBSCRIPTION GRIFFINS.

AMPHON, Adams, 11, last mile, 38, 1.15, 1.50.2, 2.20; last 1.35.3.

BANDONN, Moller, 1 mile, 40, 1.17, 1.50.2, 2.23.2; last 1.39.

MO, Johnstone, 1 mile, 36.1, 1.10.3, 1.42.2; last 1.31.4.

MIZZY MONARCH, Boyd, 1 mile, 34.3, 1.08.2, 1.40.1; last 1.31.4.

CHIMNEY, Ezra, 1 mile, 34.1, 1.07.4, 1.41.5; last 1.33.4.

MONTMONT, Boyd, 1 mile, 38, 1.10, 1.41.3, last 1.31.5.

ERIN BOY, Knoll, 1 mile, 35, 1.07.3, 1.36.3; last 1.32.

HARPER'S BALSAMIC COUGH LINCTUS.

PRICE \$1.00 AND \$1.50 PER BOTTLE.

Queen's Dispensary

(HARPER & CO.)

The mild and soothing influence which this preparation has

classifies it among the most valuable of its kind, in cases of Cough

Asthma, Bronchitis, Shortness of Breathing, or Difficulty of

Expectoration; and while it removes the accumulation of phlegm,

from its Tonic and Astringent virtues it prevents its formation,

and allays irritation of the membranes of the throat and chest,

rendering those delicate parts less susceptible of future irritation

and disease.

DOSE.—From ten drops to one tea-spoonful according to age

and circumstances, to be taken three or four times a day, or when

the Cough is troublesome.

TIPS FOR MONDAY.

Mr. Johnstone's mount.

The Jager.

Cloudblands.

MIDNIGHT STAKES.

Star of Doon.

Choice Dahlia.

Iron Duke.

VICTORIA STAKES.

Sandy.

Dixie.

Triumph Dahlia.

VALLEY STAKES.

No.

Sir Paul's nomination.

Hush Hush.

FOOTCUP CUP.

Giant Dahlia.

General Birdwood.

Australian Chief.

TWO PLATE.

Silver Struck.

Victory Dahlia.

Victory.

GURISON CUP.

Fhakhine.

Sir Paul's nomination.

Matchbox.

PROFESSIONAL CUP.

Heroloni.

Caldow's Wall.

Brown Mouse.

JOCKEY CLUB STAKES.

Northland.

Windsor Dahlia.

Triumph.

RACING STAKES.

Peerless Pearl.

Spalpeen.

Tom Cobbleigh.

FOOTCUP CUP WEIGHTS.

King Hal 13.2 145

Triumph 13.0 137

General Birdwood 12.3 152

Dixie 13.1 150

Matchbox 13.0 146

Crosby 13.1 147

Caldow's Wall (late Eak) 12.3 151

Glofona 13.1 159

Northland 13.1 165

Australian Chief 13.1 153

Daisy Chief 13.1 144

Yingwu Chief 12.3 140

Adventure 13.0 150

Nyanza 13.0 149

Windsor Dahlia 13.1 156

Giant Dahlia 13.2 156

The Duke Dahlia 13.0 155

Sandy 13.0 157

The Gunner 13.0 146

THE N.Y.K. AND ITS FOREIGN EMPLOYEES.

ONLY TWO FOREIGN CAPTAINS TO BE RETAINED.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

In pursuance of

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

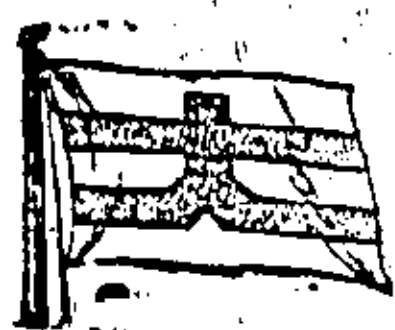
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WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:—

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| SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA | | | |
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O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

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North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAHASAKI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

"MANILA MARU" Thursday, 1st Mar., at 3 p.m.

FORMOSAN LINE:—For Tamsui, Keelung, Apping and Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"KAIJO MARU" Sunday, 25th Feb., at 10 a.m.

"KOSHU MARU" Thursday, 1st Mar., at 8 a.m.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 73 will be fixed.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE:—Every three months steamers proceed to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

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JAVA LINE:—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Mucassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to these ports.

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TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

| STEAMERS | ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA | LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA |
|----------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | | |

THE Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

All Steamers fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For dates of arrival and departure and all further particulars, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO. Agents.

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REGULAR SAILINGS FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK, via PORTS and SUEZ and PANAMA CANALS.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

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NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transshipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD. AND APCAR LINE

Sailings from Hongkong.

| mer from Hongkong | on or about | (Connecting at Calcutta with On or about) |
|-------------------|-------------|---|
| A steamer | Shortly | |

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THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

Sails on or about

28 BORNEO MARU, For Moji, Kobe & Yokohama 25th Feb.

29 NOKUJO MARU, For Moji, Kobe & Yokohama 19th March.

For 8 dates, Freight or Passage apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| FOR | STEAMERS | TO SAIL |
|-----------------------|----------|---------------------|
| SHANGHAI | CHUNHONG | Feb. 23, Daylight |
| HONGKONG & SWATOW | CHUNHONG | Feb. 23, at 10 a.m. |
| WUHU | CHUNHONG | Feb. 23, at Noon |
| SHANGHAI via SWATOW | CHUNHONG | Feb. 23, at 4 p.m. |
| MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO | CHUNHONG | Feb. 27, at Noon |
| AMOI & SHANGHAI | CHUNHONG | Feb. 27, at 4 p.m. |
| SHANGHAI | CHUNHONG | Mar. 1, Daylight |
| MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO | CHUNHONG | Mar. 1, at 4 p.m. |
| MANILA | CHUNHONG | Mar. 7, at Noon |

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER—Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI"

MANILA LINE. Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming" & "Tea." Excellent Saloon accommodation, amply fitted. Electric Fans fitted. Extra state-rooms on deck at "Taming" and "Tea."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS & CARGO. S.S. "Anhui," "Chenai," "Yingchow," "Shantung," "Sinkiang" and "Sunning," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular scheduled service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wusung.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 36.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

| FOR | STEAMERS | TO SAIL |
|---------------------|----------|------------------------------|
| SHANGHAI via SWATOW | WONANG | SUNDAY, Feb. 25, Daylight |
| HAIPHONG | WONANG | WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28, Daylight |
| SANDAKAN | WONANG | WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28, at Noon |
| MANILA | WONANG | SATURDAY, Mar. 3, at 3 p.m. |
| SHANGHAI | WONANG | TUESDAY, Mar. 5, Daylight |

CALCUTTA LINE:—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang. Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when convenient.

BORNEO LINE:—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

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NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG & RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched EASTWARD and WESTWARD regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

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HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOI & FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

| STEAMSHIP | CAPTAIN | LEAVING |
|-----------|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| HAIPHONG | Capt. J. W. Evans | THURSDAY, 1st March at 11 a.m. |
| HAITAN | Capt. A. E. Hodgins | TUESDAY, 6th March at 11 a.m. |

SWATOW

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co., General Managers.



TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

via SHANGHAI, the INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU. Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

| Steamer | Tons & Speed | Leave Hongkong |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| SIBERIA MARU | 15,000-15 knots | Mon., 26th Feb. |
| TENYO MARU | 25,000-21 knots | Tues., 6th Mar. |
| NIFFON MARU | 11,000-15 knots | Sat., 24th Mar. |
| SHINYO MARU | 22,000-21 knots | Mon., 2nd April |
| PERSEA MARU | 9,000-14 knots | Mon., 16th April |
| KOREA MARU | 15,000-15 knots | Thurs., 26th April |

First Class to London G348. (271-10.0) Return G869. (2123)

"San Francisco G826. G847.50.

SPECIAL RATES given to Naval and Military, Civil Servants, Missionaries, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD tickets issued in connection with all the principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For Japan Ports, Honolulu, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Salina Cruz, Balboa, Callao, Arica, Iquique and Valparaiso, thence by Trans Andean Route to Buenos Aires, etc.

Steamer.

For full particulars as to Passage and Freight apply to T. DAIGO AGENT.

Telephone 291. KING'S BUILDING (Opposite Blake Pier).

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| DESTINATION | STEAMERS | SAILING DATES |
|-------------|----------|---------------|
| | | |

VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NAGOYA AND YOKOHAMA

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA

KOBE Direct

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA

LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN AND MADEIRA

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO

For DATES OF DEPARTURE APPLY AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE via PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY.)

NEW YORK via MANILA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA and COLON

For dates of departure and further information apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone No. 221 & 222.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" FROM SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on TUESDAY, February 27th at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after March 1st, 1917 will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading immediately for counter-signature.

R. C. MORTON, General Agent.

Hongkong, Feb. 22, 1917. 1523

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE TO ORDER.

CHERRY & CO.,

FEDDER STREET, Opposite Hongkong Hotel

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

AGENTS:

LONDON:—WILLIAM SLATER, 42 Great Russell Street, W.C. F. ALGAR, 11 & 12 Clement's Lane, Lombard Street.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, etc.:—KILBY & WALSH, Ltd., Singapore.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS:—A. S. WATSON & Co., Manila.

SHANGHAI:—Messrs. KILBY & WALSH, Ltd.

JAPAN:—Messrs. KILBY & WALSH, Ltd., Kobe and Yokohama.

CANTON:—PARK & CO.

THE CHINA MAIL, LTD., Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

"CHINA MAIL" PUBLICATIONS.

OBTAINABLE at the "China Mail" Office, 3 Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

HISTORY OF UNION CHURCH (1891-1908) 50

HONGKONG'S MUSICAL HISTORY 50

NOTES ON WILD LIFE IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA (By Rev. G. A. Bumbury, M.A.) 50

Part I—Mammals and Birds 50

Part II—Reptiles, Amphibians and Fishes 50

THE MISSIONS ETHERINGTON (History of the Eastern Churches) 100

CHINESE SCHOOL BOOK ("San-Tai King" translated by E. J. Eikel) 50

SIR ROBERT HART'S LAND TAX MEMORANDUM 50

WASHING BOOKS (for men) 50

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

| Steamers | Leave Hongkong | Connecting Mail | Due at | Due |
|----------|----------------|-----------------|-----------|--------|
| to | from | Steamer from | Marcellis | London |
| Columbo | Ngon | Columbo | 1917. | 1917. |

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S. S. Leave Hongkong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS (Non-Transit)

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1st and 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

Proposed Sailings:

| Steamers | Leave Hongkong about | Leave Suez about | Due at Marcellis about | Due London about |
|----------|----------------------|------------------|------------------------|------------------|
|----------|----------------------|------------------|------------------------|------------------|

THE INTERMEDIATE SERVICE IS TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS. All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Round the World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.

Return Tickets at fare and a half available for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered with notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S. S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

MONDAY, APRIL 16th.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING.

FROM HONGKONG: Consigning with FROM COLOMBO

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1st AND 2nd CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For dates of departure: Rates of Freight apply to THE BANK LINE LIMITED, MANAGING AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE LTD.

General Agents

MODERN NORWAY.

REAPING WAR PROSPERITY.

An American writer, Mr. Hendrik Willem Van Loon, says if the people of New York City suddenly should decide to move to Norway, there would be no houses enough for them in this entire country. There are less than 2,500,000 inhabitants in this rocky western part of the great Scandinavian peninsula. The national capital has not more than 250,000. The second city of the land, Bergen, has 80,000. The third city, Trondheim, situated in the north, has 50,000. All the other towns are small, pleasant little democratic people who go their own way and take little interest in the politician's request to "keep to the right."

Indeed, these "lovers of a pure democracy" who want to revive the days of their youth, long before the introduction of traffic regulations, will do well to visit this excellent city of Christiania. If they survive the intricate mass of carriages, irresponsible automobiles, street-cars run by women for lack of men, who have all gone to Wisconsin and Minnesota, and nondescript vehicles from the country districts, they can write an epic upon organized disorder.

Three hours after arrival in Christiania, the special correspondent of the "New York Times" was honoured with a pass for the municipal electric cars. What greater hospitality could any city show? I am duly grateful and in exchange I predict a great future for this little city tucked away along the shores of the most magnificent harbour any nearby hilltop ever revealed.

I use the word "future" advisedly. At the present moment Christiania has little to recommend itself to the fastidious traveller. And no wonder.

REMINISCENCE OF NORWAY.

The brother of the King of Denmark, when he accepted the throne of the newly created Kingdom of Norway in 1905, took the title of Haakon VII. His name was Charles, a perfectly good name. But the people of Norway wanted to show that their country was a direct continuation of that Norwegian kingdom which had played such a great role in the early Middle Ages. Hence they revived a famous name. It had been borne by the most powerful of their former rulers, Haakon the Old, who lived and died in the thirteenth century, and who, I am informed, lies buried in the cathedral of Kirkwall, which we were allowed to see in the hazy distance. Kindly remember that this brings our history back 650 years, several centuries before America was discovered.

Norway thus passed through a complicated series of international adventures. A hundred years later it became a dependency of Denmark. After four more centuries it came to be the minor partner in an unequal union with Sweden. Finally, a few years ago, the country had the courage of its convictions and openly proclaimed its desire to manage its own affairs. After half a thousand years and without war, revolution, or the shedding of a single drop of blood, without even the causing of bad feeling on the part of her former master, Norway once more entered the ranks of the independent nations of the world.

Norway assumed her part of the large common debt which the dual kingdom of Norway and Sweden had contracted during the last century. She organised her railways and her telegraphs and her Postal Service, and thus produced a small but regular revenue. She gave the right of suffrage to practically all her citizens of both sexes. She made the accumulation of large wealth more or less unpopular by the introduction of an income tax which forces anybody who is afflicted with \$10,000 annual revenue to render one-quarter thereof into the Treasury.

She continued the fight against drink, waged for half a century, and greatly reduced the per liter per head, which had once been a national disgrace. She established a good consular service, encouraged co-operative banking, and selling and buying among the farmers. She reduced the percentage of infant mortality. Finally, in 1914, she passed a drastic bill, defining and protecting the rights of illegitimate children.

A SUBSTANTIAL PEOPLE.

In short, Norway, since her re-establishment as an independent kingdom, has played an honourable and important role at one of the most advanced of our modern socialised nations. Her credit is good. When the sudden outbreak of the great war drove all the money of the world into safety vaults, hidden chests and old stockings, when even far-away Iceland was obliged to declare a moratorium, Norway reached over to New York City and immediately obtained all the funds she needed.

Better than that, her national reputation is good. Ever since 1825, when a first group of Norwegians left Stavanger for the United States, the Norwegian has been a welcome immigrant. Our last census shows that almost half a million Norwegians live in America. They do their work and live their lives. They are not very rich, but neither are they very poor. They retain an almost pathetic love for the barren rocks of their native country. When they return home it is to spread the good tidings of their adopted land of plenty and prosperity. They vote the Republican or Democratic ticket, keep a picture of King Haakon in the parlor, and stick to the job of being American citizens.

Of course this country has been deeply affected by the war. From a material point of view the effect has not been a disappointment. Ever since the beginning of the Norwegian has been a skipper. A thousand years ago his little tubs of eighty or ninety tons found their way into the Mediterranean, along the Gold Coast of Africa, and (if rumour can be trusted) past the Cape of Good Hope. The tonnage of the ships has slightly altered, but the old courage and seafaring ability have remained the same.

WAR PROFITS FROM THE SEA.

The Norwegian cruises the waves in tramp steamers, the like of which one rarely sees. The reader who doubts this statement is advised to take a ferry trip through the harbours of New York. He will see Norwegian tramps of such diminutive dimensions that he would not board them to cross from Boston to Princeton. Yet it is exactly ships of this type which have made millions of crowns for their Norwegian owners, Captains and crews. They can sail any time and everywhere, they offer few more comforts than the average lifeboat, and the sailors do not seem to mind the dangers of the German submarine.

There are Norwegian Captains with the record of Nelson or de Huyter, for the number of ships they have lost. Not once or twice, but at least half a dozen times, have they been forced to hold their pennant upon a new ship. Their old vessels lie on the bottom of the ocean with a German torpedo in their side. But the new one is making sufficient money to recoup owners and sailors for any loss sustained.

There are stories of eighteenth century wooden clippers pressed into the service of the Allies, and now allowing their owners to have champagne with every luncheon. There are wild yarns about two energetic boys, who, working together and hiring an extra hand, were able to make their everlasting future, transporting wood from the Norwegian forests to the Allies in an old smack. Whoever possesses a pair of naval boots and a dilapidated oilskin coat hastens to Stavanger, or Bergen, or Drammen, to sign articles and join in the golden harvest of high freights and frequent voyages. Clearance papers can be had for anything that will keep afloat long enough to make the trip from Christiania to Newcastle. In short, the war has meant a sudden abundance of gold in a very poor country.

HOW THE "BRAEMAR CASTLE" WAS SUNK.

A splendid tribute to the courage of the men and women nurses aboard the British hospital ship "Braemar Castle" when she was torpedoed and sunk early in December is contained in the letter of one of the sick soldiers which the vessel carried. The one outstanding fact in connection with the affair, he says, was that the vessel could not be mistaken for anything other than a British hospital ship.

Just before noon, when the explosion occurred, quite a large number of the 400 invalided and wounded soldiers were on deck. "That was quite a good thing in itself," he writes, "as it meant that when we were struck any possibility of congestion on the stairways was considerably lessened. Keeping in mind the risk that we might find a mine, the officers had strictly warned all of us that men going on deck were to take their lifebelts with them."

"I was sitting at a table about eight yards from my bed, talking to a fellow-soldier when suddenly the whole ship seemed to lift into the air, to the accompaniment of a heavy five-bell alarm. Batteries of artillery simultaneously firing into a mammoth china warehouse. That the ship did heave up and down again is proved by what happened on deck. Practically every man who was waiting up there found himself in mid-air for a moment, and then he was deposited on the deck once more, not necessarily on his feet."

"For a second or two I did not realize quite what had happened, but I deemed it advisable to save my feet and use them somehow, rather than lie on my back on the hard floor, and just as I got up I saw a nursing orderly come into the ward shouting 'out, clearly and calmly.' Lifebelts on, and stand to your boat stations. He adjusted his own lifebelt and proceeded, with assistance, to see to such patients as were unable to walk."

"Weakened as I was by fever, I blundered along to my bed and got my lifebelt, which I put on as I went upstairs, along with a score of others from my particular station. There was not the slightest suspicion of panic as we made our way to our various boats, and as a matter of fact, a fellow in front of me stopped and dragged me by the arm up some steps on to the boat-deck."

"We stood in double rank at our respective stations, a doctor and nursing sister having been told off to each lifeboat. While each party was being 'numbered off' to see that all was correct, the boats were being got into position, and just at that moment I saw the right nursing sisters and orderlies coming up on to the deck from their sleeping quarters."

"Meanwhile the ship's master was standing, as coolly as if it were a rehearsal shouting out various orders, and such was the good order that was maintained that I am sure not one of his interferences went astray. He had brought the ship to a standstill a second or two after we were struck, and when we got into the boats and were lowered to the water, once the davits were released, we were enabled to row away from the ship's side."

"It could then be seen that the 'Braemar Castle' had taken a slight list to port. As I afterwards had it explained to me, the torpedo had struck us only a matter of feet from the bows, and, luckily even, it had penetrated the ship's side and then a full coal bunker. On rowing away from the ship we could see that she had a terrible gash in her side. I imagine about eight feet by twenty."

The men were taken on board a British naval vessel to Syria, a small island in the Archipelago, where they were treated with every kindness, and after continued their voyage on another hospital ship.

WEAR OLD CLOTHES.

SUITS AND HATS TO BE DEARER THAN EVER.

Although men's clothing of all kinds has advanced steadily in price during the past two years, it will be even dearer in 1917. The latest fashion, which war has brought about, has been to make numbers of the workers, while higher minimum wages for employees in the tailoring and shirt trades will probably be fixed ere many weeks by the Trade Boards. The latest fashion, which war has brought about, has been to make numbers of the workers, while higher minimum wages for employees in the tailoring and shirt trades will probably be fixed ere many weeks by the Trade Boards. The latest fashion, which war has brought about, has been to make numbers of the workers, while higher minimum wages for employees in the tailoring and shirt trades will probably be fixed ere many weeks by the Trade Boards.

RUBBER FACTORY IN NETHERLANDS INDIA.

A factory is being established in Netherlands India for the manufacture of rubber articles hitherto imported. It is now reported that quite a considerable part of the machinery required has been assembled. The factory, which is being established at Bandong, will be run on the same lines as one in Singapore, its activities being initially confined to the manufacture of rubber articles in a general sense. The buildings, which are situated in the East end of Batavia, are complete and cover an area of 1,000 square meters. It was hoped to make a commencement with manufacture this month—*Quetz de Hollande*.

DON'T COUGH.

It is absurd to allow a cough to hang on and ruin your vitality; when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will cure you. You don't know where a persistent cough will land you. You can't afford to allow your throat and lungs to become diseased when it is so simple and safe to stop a cough at once and get a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

"For the Blood is the Life." YOUR BLOOD WANTS PURIFYING.

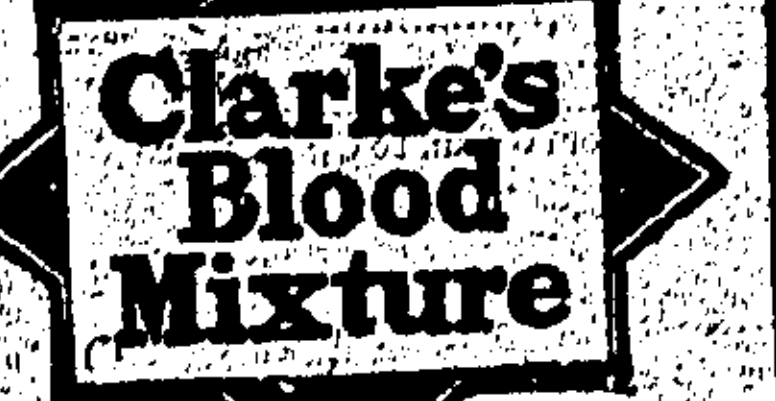
IF YOU are troubled with Eczema, Blisters, Spots, Pimples, Boils, Sores or Eruptions of any kind continually bursting through the skin.

IF YOU have that constant itching and inflammation of the skin.

All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood; so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments, which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want is what you need here is a medicine that will get right to the root of your trouble, a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.

The True Value of CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE is certified by a most remarkable collection of unqualified testimonials from grateful patients of all classes—patients who have been cured after doctors and hospitals have given them up as incurable—patients who have been cured after trying many other treatments without success—patients who not only have been cured of their particular Skin or Blood Complaint from which they were suffering, but also have found great improvement in their general health. (See pamphlet round bottle).

Over 60 years' success. Pleasant to take and warranted free from anything poisonous. Of all Chemists and Druggists. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES. SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.



The World's Best Blood Purifier.

OUR'S ALL

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES. SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.

SHIPPING

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. Mail Line.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST CLASS STEAMERS

"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA"

14,000 Tons each

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

The Sunshine Belt.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong.

| | | |
|------------------|------------|-----------|
| S.S. "VENEZUELA" | 1st March | 21st May |
| S.S. "ECUADOR" | 23rd March | 18th June |
| S.S. "COLOMBIA" | 23rd April | |

These Steamers have the most modern Equipment including ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable Staterooms (All single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyoko Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to—

COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexandra Buildings, Charter Road.

TELEPHONE 141.

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000.

RESERVE FUNDS Sterling \$1,500,000,000 = \$15,000,000.

Silver \$1,500,000,000 = \$15,000,000.

RESERVE LIABILITY OF \$15,000,000.

PROFITABLES \$15,000,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

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Hongkong—N. J. STARR Esq.

Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON CHINA AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits—

For 3 months 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months 3 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.

Hongkong Feb. 5, 1917.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3 1/2 PER CENT. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 14, 1914.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$21,500,000.

RESERVE FUNDS \$21,500,000.

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PRO-PRITIORS \$21,500,000.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. G. DOWNING, Manager.

Hongkong June 12, 1916.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital \$21,500,000.

Subscribed \$21,500,000.

Paid-up \$21,500,000.

Reserve Fund \$21,500,000.

BANKERS

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

O. CHAMBERLIN, Acting Manager.

Rangoon March 27, 1916.

BANKS

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL—Yen 40,000,000.

PAID UP CAPITAL—Yen 30,000,000.

RESERVE FUND—Yen 20,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

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BOMBAY NEWYANG

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LOS ANGELES TOKYO

LYONS YOKOHAMA

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HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

BACK WEEK PATROLS, Feb. 24th-25th.
Members of Nos. 1 and 2 Sections and the Mounted Police who have volunteered for Patrol duty will report at No. 2 Station (Wanchai) at 5.15 a.m. or at 2.30 p.m. on their respective days of duty. Uniform, Helmets and Spikes.
Ambulance Patrols will report at the Race Course at 2 p.m. daily.
Inspector Clegg will be in charge of all Police Reserve Patrols.

RECRUITS.

There will be no Recruits' Drills on February 24th, 25th or March 1st.
The Recruits' Platoon of No. 2 Company will parade at Central Station at 5.30 p.m. on Friday, March 2nd.

ROUTE MARCH.

All ranks (except Recruits) of Nos. 3 and 4 Companies, Ambulance Platoon, and Buglers and Drummers will parade at Central Station at 5.30 p.m. sharp on Friday, March 2nd. Uniform, with Helmets and Rifles.

(Sgd.) P. C. JENKIN,
D.S.P. (R.).

WAR DECORATIONS.

Hundreds of heroes and heroines are mentioned in a recent issue of the *London Gazette* for their services.
All ranks of society from all parts of the Empire are represented in the list. The awards include:
Military Cross (Officers) 1,697
D.C.M.s (Non-coms. and men) 533
Meritorious Service Medal 303
Lionel Order of Merit, and Class 9
Indian D.S.M. 57

Among the 1,697 recipients of Military Crosses are ninety Australians, eighty-three Canadians, nineteen Egyptians, two Newfoundlanders, twenty-one New Zealanders, and eight South Africans.
The 533 D.C.M.s include forty-three Australians, sixty-two Canadians, four South Africans and six New Zealanders, while among the new holders of the Meritorious Service Medal are twelve Australians, twenty-two Canadians and five New Zealanders.

The following military rewards, additional to those contained in the issue of the *London Gazette* referred to above have been conferred on regimental officers, non-commissioned officers and men during the period June 1 to December 31, 1916:

18,870
Military Cross 4,596
Distinguished Conduct Medal 2,101
Military Medal 19,791
Meritorious Service Medal 581
Total 36,764

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral Hongkong.

1st Sunday in Lent, February 25th.

Holy Communion (7.50 a.m.)

Matins (11 a.m.)

Responses: Ferial; Venite, Unseley;

Psalm: Jones, Lemon, Dupuis, King;

Te Deum, Woodward, Smart, Turle;

Benedictus, Garrett; Hymns, 92, 270.

God Save the King.

Evening Service (8 p.m.)

Responses: Ferial; Psalm, 27 (5th

evening); Magnificat, Smart; Nunc

Dimitis, Ferial; Hymns, 2, 4

(special) 27.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.

Morning Service at 11 a.m.—Hymns,

342, 544, 298, 51.

Evening Service at 8 p.m.—Hymns,

342, 570, 126, 280.

Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.

Holy Communion at 8 a.m. and after the

Evening Service.

Morning Prayer at 11 a.m.

Hymns, 337; Responses: Ferial; Venite,

Unseley in G. Chant No. 201; Psalm,

XXV morning; Te Deum, St. Jude;

Benedictus, W.A. Chant, No. 549;

Barby Ab. Hymns, 142, 173, 151.

National Anthem.

Evening Prayer 8 p.m.

Hymn, 142; Responses: Ferial; Psalm,

XXV Evening; Magnificat, W.A.

Chant 376, Attwood in Eb; Nunc

Dimitis, Wesley; Kyrie B. Dryer;

Hymns, 157, 162, 334 (Tune A & M,

277). No Vesper, Hymn, National

Anthem.

Peak Church.

Evening Service at 8.30.

St. Peter's Church, West Point.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.

10.30—Sunday School.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.

Preacher: Rev. W. T. Featherstone.

The Gospel Hall.

10 & 12 Paddy Street.

Weekly Service—Sunday: Breaking of

Bread for Believers only 11 a.m.

Evening Meeting, 8 p.m.

Tuesday and Thursday, Bible study

8 p.m.

Friday, ladies' Bible study 5.30 p.m.

Sunday, Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.

First Church of Christ Scientist.

MacDonnell Road.

Sundays, 11 a.m.

Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church

Wanchai.

Sunday Morning Service 10.15 a.m.

Sunday Evening Service 8.10 p.m.

Soldiers and Sailors' Home,

Arsenal Street.

Sunday Evening, Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church,

Garden Road.

Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by

the Benediction of the Blessed

Sacrament.

St. Ann's Catholic Cathedral,

Glendale.

Low Mass 6.7 and 9.30 a.m.

High Mass at 8 a.m.

5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed

ALEX. ROSS & CO.

Machinery Office Phone 27.

OUR AGENCIES:

Napier, Ford and Ruppel Motor Cars,
Brooke, Cadde and Scripps Marine Motors,
Triumph and Indian Motor Cycles,
Royal and Corona Typewriters,
Dureco Paints and Colourwash,
Optimus Stoves,
Joyce Fluid,
Carbonyl Stationery,
Turner Oil and Gas Engines,
Simpson and Lawrence Yacht Fittings,
Danlop Tyres,
General Accident Motor Car Insurance.

TO LET

TO LET.

OFFICES at 5 Connaught Road.
OFFICES in King's and York Buildings,
HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Connaught
Road.

HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton
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Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.

TO LET

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon
Terrace and Salisbury Avenue,
Kowloon.

A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings,
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Apply to
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, Feb. 7, 1917.

TO LET.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's
Buildings.

Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, April 7, 1917. 511

TO LET.

PLATS in "Ewo Mess" No. 8, The
Peak, apply Property Office,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, Sept. 1, 1915. 691

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3 Queen's
Road Central, at present in the
occupation of The China Fire Insurance
Co., Ltd.

Apply to—
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Hongkong, April 23, 1916. 59

TO LET.

No. 42 Egin Street.

Apply to—
PERCY SMITH,
SETH AND FLEMING.
Hongkong, Oct. 31, 1916. 1197

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been
compiled at the National Almanac Office
in London from the result of the analysis
of observations taken by means of an
automatic tide-recording machine in the
Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui
during the years 1887-9.

The zero of the table corresponds with
the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty
Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet
3 inches below mean sea level.

To obtain the depth of water on the
tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard
add 3 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge
at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet
4 inches to the height given in the table.

February 25th to March 4th, 1917.

| Time | High Water | Low Water |
|----------|------------|-----------|
| Feb. 25 | 11.47 | 5.17 |
| Feb. 26 | 11.47 | 5.17 |
| Feb. 27 | 11.47 | 5.17 |
| Feb. 28 | 11.47 | 5.17 |
| Feb. 29 | 11.47 | 5.17 |
| Feb. 30 | 11.47 | 5.17 |
| Feb. 31 | 11.47 | 5.17 |
| Feb. 32 | 11.47 | 5.17 |
| Feb. 33 | 11.47 | 5.17 |
| Feb. 34 | 11.47 | 5.17 |
| Feb. 35 | 11.47 | 5.17 |
| Feb. 36 | 11.47 | 5.17 |
| Feb. 37 | 11.47 | 5.17 |
| Feb. 38 | 11.47 | 5.17 |
| Feb. 39 | 11.47 | 5.17 |
| Feb. 40 | 11.47 | 5.17 |
| Feb. 41 | 11.47 | 5.17 |
| Feb. 42 | 11.47 | 5.17 |
| Feb. 43 | 11.47 | 5.17 |
| Feb. 44 | 11.47 | 5.17 |
| Feb. 45 | 11.47 | 5.17 |
| Feb. 46 | 11.47 | 5.17 |
| Feb. 47 | 11.47 | 5.17 |
| Feb. 48 | 11.47 | 5.17 |
| Feb. 49 | 11.47 | 5.17 |
| Feb. 50 | 11.47 | 5.17 |
| Feb. 51 | 11.47 | 5.17 |
| Feb. 52 | 11.47 | 5.17 |
| Feb. 53 | 11.47 | 5.17 |
| Feb. 54 | 11.47 | 5.17 |
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| Feb. 57 | 11.47 | 5.17 |
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| Feb. 97 | 11.47 | 5.17 |
| Feb. 98 | 11.47 | 5.17 |
| Feb. 99 | 11.47 | 5.17 |
| Feb. 100 | 11.47 | 5.17 |

BEWARE OF COLDS.

CHILDREN are much more likely to
contract the contagious diseases
when they have colds. Whooping cough,
diphtheria, scarlet fever and consumption
are diseases that are often contracted
when the child has a cold. That is why
all medical authorities say beware of
colds. For the quick cure of colds you
will find nothing better than Chamber-
lain's Cough Remedy. It can always be
depended upon and is pleasant and safe
to take. For sale by all Chemists and
Storekeepers.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming
Mails will not be advertised in future.
The Post Office will forward all corres-
pondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy
subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portu-
guese East Africa, Persia and Morocco
cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria,
Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are
suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS

OUTWARD.

For Week-Days SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS

Tai O 7.30 a.m. 5.00 p.m.

Tai Po 7.30 a.m. 5.00 p.m.

Cheung Chow 7.30 a.m. 5.00 p.m.

Shaukeuk, Sha- 7.30 a.m. 5.00 p.m.

tin and 7.30 a.m. 5.00 p.m.

Shungshui 7.30 a.m. 5.00 p.m.

Aberdeen, Auk- 7.30 a.m. 5.00 p.m.

land, Ping Shan, 7.30 a.m. 5.00 p.m.

Sai Kung, 7.30 a.m. 5.00 p.m.

Sentin, Stanley, 7.30 a.m. 5.00 p.m.

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